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"To treat pastures and meadows for grasshoppers and leaf-hoppers, it would seem from present experience the best plan to run over all grass lands early in May with the simple dozer described for leaf-hoppers (a piece of sheet iron $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet long and 2 feet wide was coated on the upper side with coal-tar, and lying flat on the soil was dragged along by means of three cords, one fastened at each end and one in the middle). Pastures should be treated a second time, about the middle of June. For meadows, the second treatment may follow hay-cutting, if insects are abundant, and then, if grasshoppers appear in July in numbers, resort to the deep hopper-dozer described above."

"Summarising the results of his experiments with leaf-hoppers, the same writer says:—'Experiments with hopper-dozers for grass leaf-hoppers show that this method can be used very successfully in capturing the insects; that the simplest form, a flat sheet of iron, was most satisfactory; that one application resulted in adding 31 per cent. to the crop of hay on a plot experimented on, and in one experiment leaf-hoppers were captured at the rate of 376,000 per acre.'

"These results are most striking, and one cannot but feel convinced that it would pay well to adopt systematically such a simple and cheap method of freeing pastures of the myriad insects which reduce the yield every year."

"The use of hopper-dozers in the Western States for the destruction of locusts is recognised as one of the standard methods of fighting these injurious insects, and has been attended with marked success. The other method which is relied on is ploughing the land where the eggs have been deposited, so as either to bury them deeply, so that the young cannot emerge in spring, or so as to expose them under unnatural conditions to the frosts of winter or their numerous predacious enemies. In the thickly settled portions of Canada where, as a rule, stubble fields are regularly ploughed up before winter, we, as a consequence do not suffer from locust plagues so frequently as is the case in the West."

"The use of insecticides such as Paris green for locust attacks is seldom a practical remedy, except on limited areas. In response to some who have applied for the receipt of the bran and arsenic remedy, I extract the following from Professor Clarence Weed's useful little work 'Insects and Insecticides':—"

"A mixture which has been successfully employed consists of arsenic, sugar, bran and water, the proportions being one part (by weight) of arsenic, one of sugar, and fifty of bran, to which is added a certain quantity of water. The arsenic and bran are first mixed together, then the sugar is dissolved in water and added to the bran and arsenic; after which a sufficient quantity of water is added to thoroughly wet the mixture. About a teaspoonful of this mixture is thrown on the ground at the base of each tree or vine (in gardens and orchards) and left to do its work."

"I found by experiment that the poison works slowly, but is very effectual."

Cicadas are reported from Armstrong, Enderby and Okanagan Valley.

No injury is done by these insects in feeding, but their egg-laying habit causes considerable trouble. The eggs are laid in the twigs and branches of trees, a series of slits being cut

by the ovipositor of the female, forming chambers in which the eggs are arranged in series. No practical remedy for this pest has been found, but as birds are fond of the insects, they should be encouraged in the orchard as much as possible.

This well known enemy of greenhouse plants (*Petrangelus telarius*) is also injurious to fruit-trees and plants in the open, especially in some portions of the Interior. In greenhouses it is best dealt with by keeping the air saturated with moisture. Infested trees or plants in the open should be sprayed with the No. 1 wash in the dormant season, or in summer with the tobacco and soap (No. 6) or quassia and soap washes (No. 2) where the pest is known to be present.